INDUSTRIAL INDIA CAN NOW BE INDEPENDENT

Growing Tendency Among British Colonies to Industrialize Breaking Up Empire

EXPLOITATION IN TRADE

India Industrialized to Extent Where It's Impossible to Revert to Old Status

Since the growing tendency among the colonies of Britain to industrialize themselves is certain to culminate in a wholesale detachment of these colonies from the Crown, this is the most opportune moment for India to cut itself loose from the yoke of Albion and to join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Hochi in a survey of the Indian independence movement from the economic angle.

It is a well-known fact, the paper points out, that Britain is now frantically endeavoring to please India by carrying out Cabinet reshuffles and having its generals befriend Indian officers and sepoys as well as to turn popular Indian opinion against Japan, not only because India is the brightest gem in the English Crown but because Britain is seeking to defend Southwest Africa, East Africa and South Africa from India. To what extent India can serve this purpose of Britain can be seen from its status in the economic system of the British Empire.

Severely Restricted

Under the ruthless British policy of keeping the country down to its colonial status, industrial development had been severely restricted, so that agriculture constitutes the greater part of its economic life. About 70 per cent of the population are farmers, while 89 per cent live in villages. Apart from rice, India is self-sufficient in almost all agricultural products and even exports the surplus. Its annual export of waste cotton comes to 297,737,000 rupees; tea 243,846,000 rupees; jute cloth 153,671,000 rupees; jute 147,192,000 rupees; seeds 141,788,000 rupees; hemp sacks 131,708,000 rupees; hides and leather goods 72,542,000 rupees; cotton cloth 65,032,000 rupees; wheat and flour 24,889,000 rupees; skins and furs 50,410,000 rupees; cotton yarn 20,254,000 rupees; oils and oilcakes 24,258,000 rupees and tobacco 19,961,000 rupees.

The country is extremely rich in minerals and yet most of the resources remain untapped. It is estimated that the deposits of coal amount to 60,000,000,000 tons and iron ores 20,000,000,000 tons. Production in 1934 amounted to 22,057,000 tons of coal; 322,000,000 gallons of petroleum; 1,917,000 tons of iron ores; 406,000 tons of manganese; 72,000 tons of lead; 69,000 tons of zinc; 329,000 tons of copper; 3,890 tons of tin and 1,332 tons of tungsten.

Since then under changed British policy toward its colonies, a sharp increase in the production of these principal minerals took place. Thus in 1936 the output of coal amounted to 22,614,821 tons; petroleum to 334,811,624 gallons; iron ores to 2,553,247 tons; manganese to 813,442 tons; lead to 71,915 tons; copper to 364,694 tons; tin to 6,404.8 tons and tungsten to 4,562 tons.

India's Chief Exports

Among the chief exports of India in 1938 were iron ore and iron amounting to 27,444,000 rupees and pig iron amounting to 25,969,000 rupees. In the 1937-38 period, the country imported 114,544,000 rupees of mineral oils; 121,323,000 rupees of cotton; 31,685,000 rupees of cereals; 179,892,000 rupees of machinery; 155,556,000 rupees of cotton yarn and manufactures; 62,456,000 rupees of steel and manufactures; 68,310,000 rupees of hardware; 60,641,000 rupees of chemicals; 49,906,000 rupees of dyestuffs and cosmetics and 49,574,000 rupees of stationery.

The colonial status of India and the exploitation to which Britain has subjected the country could be perceived in the fact that about 30 per cent of the total trade of the country is with Britain and 40 per cent is with the British Empire as a whole. The trade situation of India in 1938 stood as follows:

	Imports from to (percentage)	Exports
Germany	8.4	4.9
Belgium	1.9	2.5
France	0.9	3.6
Netherlands	0.9	2.3
Britain	31.4	33.7
Burma	14.8	10.13
Ceylon	0.7	3.1
Japan	10.1	9.0
United States	7.4	8.3

Great War I brought Canada up to the status of an industrial nation and this became the chief factor in the reorganization of the British Empire into a British Commonwealth, as is well known. India is in the same boat today, and its colonial industry is steadily receding. The second Great War is accelerating the tempo of India's industrialization.

Industrialization On

With the progress of the new world order movement, the rise of Japan and the development of modern total war, it has become impossible for Britain to defend its colonies or dominions merely by armed force and to exploit the peoples of its colonies as ruthlessly as it has done in the past. These circumstances have been increasing the velocity of industrialization in India. Statistically, it is seen that the imports of machinery needed for processing or for manufacturing export articles have greatly increased. Economic autonomy has come more and more to the fore, so that Britain has been compelled to make India its munitions supply base for the British Empire east of Suez. A remarkable stride has been seen in the industrialization of India under this new policy of Britain's. In 1941 the production of iron, always the index of industrialization went over the 5,000,000-ton mark, while various munition industries rose and swelled under the stimulus of the war on the strength of the vast resources and man-power that the country commands. In the ninth month of the current European War, industrial production exceeded the level of the previous Great War and in the first year of the war, munition orders amounting to 27,000,000 pounds were executed. At the annual plenary session of the Calcutta Federation of Chambers of Commerce in 1940 it was stated that India had received orders from Britain for 120,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and 400,000 shells of various diameters. A foreign magazine reported that in 1941 India turned out 3,000 armored cars, while the various dockyards, munition plants and supply factories had been enormously expanded, supplying Britain, the Near East and Africa with various metals, especially steel plates of excellent quality for tanks and warships.

Impossible to Revert

From these indications it is seen that India has been industrialized to an extent where it would no longer be possible to make the country revert to its former agricultural economy based on cotton and jute. Nevertheless, the country has started too late to industrialize to be of any material value to the British, much less to offer any such foothold for the preservation of British territory east of Suez as the British are claiming.

On the other hand, the recent industrialization of India promises to the country its economic independence of Britain. Why should India continue to rely on Britain, when all it needs is a little courage to throw off the chains that bind it to the rotten Empire, it is asked in interested quarters.

Manchuria Motion Picture Co. Maintains Itinerant Movie Shows for Rural Folk

The ambitious authorities of the Manchuria Motion Picture Company have been launching a major cultural movement by bringing intinerant or mobile movie shows to out-of-the-way towns or villages of Manchoukuo which have no movie halls, with the object of providing pleasure and amusements for people in such towns as are actually devoid of cultural amusement and recreational facilities, especially for school pupils of remote rural areas.

There are two forms of this undertaking; one, the making of regular rounds of certain fixed towns, and the other, occasional visits to out-of-the-way villages and other remote places. In both cases, parties consisting of a few persons go their rounds with 16 mm. films.

Now the regular itinerant movie show service has as many as 900 towns and other communities to look after. These places are visited by show parties at an average frequency of three times a month. The number of spectators during the last twelve-month period reached 510,000. These shows were held in towns and other places with comparatively fair communication facilities. A comparatively small admission fee of about 30 sen, is collected. This may partly explain the popularity of the show. But it may be noted that this service draws quite heavily on the Company's budget as shown by its annual expense of approximately ¥120,000.

As for the occasional traveling movie shows for remote, secluded places, it can readily be imagined how hard and painstaking is the work of the itinerant parties. For, the regions these parties travel lack communication or traffic facilities, as may well be conjectured. To cite some extreme cases, even places having no electric lights are visited by the parties. In trudging back and forth from place to place, they have to face wind and snow. Their travel itself is quite a struggle. They have to roll and jolt on in a freight car through the quagmire, literally covered with mud. Imagine the sight of these party members struggling along in this state, carrying the heavy lighting apparatus and other mechanical outfits, and you will readily admit that they are fighters on the first front of culture. This decidedly is a very worthy undertaking of the Manchuria Motion Picture Company. It is but natural that the company should feel a great pride in this work, and so it does.

In the past twelve months, as many as 1,530 visits had been made to villages and other settlements, and the number of spectators reached the total of 1,575,400.

This is, indeed, a great task. Furthermore, the Manchuria Motion Picture Company has been undertaking this worthy task entirely without remuneration. It is true that certain government and army agencies have been rendering some assistance, but the fact remains that the Company has been doing this work with a will, despite the fact that it involves an annual expenditure of ¥200,000.—Eastern Asia.

PINTAN ISLAND RICH IN BAUXITE DEPOSITS

Restoring of Mines Will Soon Supply All Needs for This Mineral

Pintan, 40 miles southeast of Shonan Island, which was occupied by the Imperial Forces February 20, is an island noted for its bauxite, material for aluminum, states a local paper correspondent from there.

Prior to the withdrawal in January of the Dutch troops from the island, mines were blown up and factories demolished, continues the correspondent. However, restoration work is now steadily under way at the hands of the Japanese who expect that in the not distant future the doors of the treasure house will be opened again.

According to the Economist, a weekly of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, bauxite used in the aluminum industry of this country has been imported mostly from the Island of Pintan, on which Japanese flags are waving triumphantly now.

Tropical Bauxite

The bauxite produced in Pintan, is slightly different from bauxite produced in Europe, and is called tropical bauxite. The characteristic of tropical bauxite is that it is easily soluble in acid and alkali. This fact, coupled with the open air mining, renders aluminum production cheaper than in other parts of the world.

Expert surveys show that the southern parts of this island and other neighboring islands can supply at least 30,000,000 metric tons of bauxite most suited for the manufacture of aluminum. With the occupation of the island aluminum industry of this country will no longer suffer from a shortage of the raw material, continues the weekly.

According to the vernacular paper correspondent, the Island of Pintan is noted also for the production of tin and rubber. The miners are chiefly Chinese and Malays.

Canned Goods Inspected

The Federation of Manufacturers of Export Canned Aquatic Products which hitherto inspected canned, bottled and jarred aquatic products for exportation, will be replaced by the Japan Export Canned Goods Inspection Institute, established on February 17 under approval of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in accordance with the revised Departmental Regulation Governing Inspection of Export Canned Aquatic Products gazetted on Saturday. The new agency is also authorized to inspect export canned vegetables and meat as well as bottled and jarred edibles and beverages, exclusive of condensed milk, powdered milk and butter. The Departmental Regulation Controlling Principal Exports will also be revised accordingly to accommodate the abovementioned revision. The Japan Export Canned Goods Inspection Institute will embark upon its inspection business on April 1, 1942, according to Domei.

FINANCIAL AID GIVEN LEADING INDUSTRIES

Wartime Financing Bank Law Aids in Preventing Drop In Stock Prices

The extension of financial aid to those key industrial companies which cannot obtain from ordinary monetary institutions, the underwriting of securities to be issued by these firms and the subsequent stabilization of stock prices, are the chief aims of the Wartime Financing Bank Law which was enforced Saturday to be effective from today. The Government will also put into effect today the revised regulations relating to the application of the Provisional Taxation Measures Law.

According to the Wartime Financing Bank Law, the semi-governmental financing institution to be created under the law will be authorized to absorb by the end of May the existing Concord Securities Company which has been contributing to prevent stock prices from dropping below an adequate level or rising inordinately since it was started early last year. In view of the steady upward curve of stock prices which has been seen since the outbreak of the war with the United States and the British Empire owing to the continuous stream of news of Japanese victories, the projected bank will attach importance to the prevention of stock prices from moving up abnormally.

Necessary Funds Supplied

The Wartime Financing Bank will supply important companies with funds necessary for the expansion of their industrial productivity and also finance the new economic structure campaign. Hitherto ordinary profit-pursuing financiers had been apt to refuse money demands from even those companies which are important for the execution of the national policy, if the financial situation of these firms is unfavorable, and sometimes, furthermore, to ask to return previous loans. Such attitude of bankers toward the industrial productivity forward movement considerably handicapped the rationalization of Japan's economy so that Government officials and business leaders have realized the necessity of creating a semi-governmental monetary body through which State industrial policies are to be financially facilitated.

Companies Included in Plan

According to the Economist, a weekly publication of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, those companies to which the bank will be authorized to advance loans or invest money include: (1) companies important for the carrying out of the national policies, (2) those whose facilities will become idle to pave the way for the completion of the new industrial structure and, (3) storing firms of vital commodities to be designated by the authorities.

The capital of the Wartime Financing Bank will be registered at ¥300,000,000, two-thirds of which is to be supplied by the Finance Ministry and the remaining one-third by the Japan Concord Securities Company and other designated bankers. The new law concerned will authorize the bank to issue debentures up to 10 times the paid-up capital.

The revised regulations relating to the application of the Provisional Taxation Measures Law which were enforced simultaneously with the Wartime Financing Bank Law stipulate the reduction of taxes on long-term deposits and the holdings of Government bonds and other specific corporate debentures and stocks. Taxation on fixed deposits and savings as well as money in trust will be curtailed at the range between 1 per cent and 5 per cent, while a decline of 5 per cent will be made in long-term bonds and debentures.

The regulations also provide that an ad valorem tax rate on rayon and other textiles will be revised to 10 per cent of the value of articles on which the tax is to be levied.

MANCHOUKUO OUTPUT OF IRON AND COAL UP

Large Deposits of Iron and Supply of Power Aid Aluminum Industry

Despite the intensified economic pressure of the ABCD countries since the outbreak of the China affair and the disturbed trade relations with other areas, the first industrial development plan of Manchoukuo was completed at the end of last year with brilliant results, the output of iron ore and coal having been boosted to four and two times respectively over the figures for 1936, the year before the onset of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) emphasizes in its latest issue celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire that the role of the country in the establishment of the new East Asia economic order is very important, although Japanese industrialists are apt to be to greatly dazzled by the enormous deposits of natural resources in the southern regions.

Owing to the favorable development of the war with the United States and the British Empire, the greater part of the resources in the southern regions has already been placed under the control of the Japanese Empire and in the not distant future the remainder will be mobilized for the setting up of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, opines the magazine. Hitherto 98 per cent and 80 per cent of the American requirements of rubber and tin respectively had been met by supplies from the southwestern Pacific and 99 per cent of antimony by imports from China. Tungsten ore in China which accounts for 80 per cent of the world output had abundantly been shipped to the United States.

Industry Steady

The Oriental Economist, however, declares that importance of Manchoukuo in Japan's industrial activities has not been lessened even to a slight degree by the spread of Japan's influence to rich resources in the southern regions, saying that it will be practically impossible for the areas to supply all the raw materials needed by this country. In the aluminum manufacturing industry, for example, Japan will be able to obtain sufficient amounts of bauxite from the southern countries, but will be compelled to depend for coal supply on Manchoukuo, because four tons of bauxite and an equivalent amount of coal or 23,0000 kilowatts of electric power are necessary for the manufacture of one ton of alumina.

Manchoukuo, favored with inexhaustible deposits of coal and an enormous supply of power, is quite suitable for the aluminum industry as well as other lines of industries. The Tokyo Nichi Nichi proposes that Japan, China and Manchoukuo be formed into a heavy industrial bloc and the southern countries into an agricultural and forestry bloc.

Operations Developed

The first industrial development plan of Manchoukuo was put into operation in January, 1927, half a year before the armed clash between Japan and the Chiang regime. The goal of the plan was as follows: pig iron, 2,400,000 metric tons; steel ingot, 2,500,000 metric tons; coal, 27,000,000 metric tons; synthetic oil, 500,000 metric tons, shale oil, 800,000 metric tons; electric power, 1,450,000 kilowatts; pulp, 300,000 metric tons; salt, 880,000 metric tons and gold, ¥200,000,000. With the steady expansion of the war theater, the scale of the industrial plan was later greatly widened. Although no announcement has yet been made on the revised goal of pig iron, steel ingot, coal, synthetic oil, and electric power, the amended goal of other products is as follows: oil shale, 800,000 metric tons; pulp, 400,000 metric tons; salt, 1,000,000 metric tons; rice, 400,000 metric tons; barley, 180,000 metric tons; wheat, 1,350,000 metric tons; soya bean, 4,500,000 metric tons; sugar beet, 210,000 metric tons, millet, 3,500,000 metric tons; kaoliang, 4,500,000 metric tons and corns, 2,300,000 metric tons.

No disclosure was made on the production goal of alumina, magnesium, arms, aircraft, rolling stocks, automobiles, machine tools, asbestos and copper. The funds for the industrial plan were also boosted from the original ¥2,500,000,000 to ¥6,000,000,000. Although no official information regarding the result of the plan is given, competent observers understand that it was completed with good results at the end of last year.

U.S. FACTORY WORKERS DISLIKE WORK CONDITIONS

Authorities Alarmed Over Situation in California Steel Plant Strike

Factory workers in the United States who have been singularly hesitant for some time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are already fidgeting against factory administrations that placed them under strenuous wartime working conditions which are not quite to their taste. The number of strikers called at present reaches 35, says an American radio broadcast intercepted at Geneva, according to a dispatch received by the Osaka Mainichi.

By far the most vicious in nature of the strikes now going on is said to be the one at the Bethlehem Steel plant, San Pedro, California. The United States Government, alarmed over the situation, considers it as a potential fuse leading to an explosion that may disrupt the present national structure, and is believed to be contemplating a decided step against them. This attitude of the authorities toward the strikers, however, seems to be adding fuel to the strikers' fire, says the report.

Loss of Rubber Hits U.S. Hardest, as Scene In Congress Betrays

An amusing scene was enacted in the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States House of Representatives Thursday, when a member demanded testimony of Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones on the responsibility of the Administration for the loss of rubber supplies from the southwestern Pacific area as a result of the continuous defeats of the United States armed forces, a Lisbon dispatch to Domei says in relaying a report from Washington. "Why," it was asked, "did the Administration not think of laying in enough stocks of rubber before the fall of Singapore?" "I will ask you, then," replied Mr. Jones, "is there any member here who predicted the fall of Singapore? If so, please raise your right hand." None did.

FIBER INDUSTRIALS GO UP ON WAR NEWS

Complete Occupation of Benkoelen, Sumatra, Bolsters Sentiment on Market

Favorably receiving the news of the complete occupation by the Imperial Army of Benkoelen, a key point in southern Sumatra, jobbers on the Tokyo stock exchange rushed to buy fiber industrials Saturday on the belief that the new success means the completion of the preparations for the attack of the Indian Ocean. The atmosphere of oil industrials and the bourse issue was also bright in concert with the strong buying sentiment on the peacetime wares.

Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, opened at ¥101.80 and closed at ¥102.50 in the morning session of the short-term market. A rise of ¥0.40, on the same market, was seen in Teikoku Rayon, ¥1.00 in Toyo Rayon, new, and ¥0.30 in Tokyo Exchange, new. On the long-term market also which was reopened Saturday after a one-day holiday, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, and Kureha Cotton Spinning rose by ¥1.40, Dai-Nippon Spinning, new, by ¥2.90 and Nittoh Spinning, new, by ¥1.80. A similar upward trend was also noticeable in Kurashiki Spinning, Tekkosha, North-Karafuto Oil and Nichiro Fishery.

The spurred demand for Teikoku Rayon and Kurashiki Spinning is understood partly to be attributable to the rumor that the former will absorb the latter in the near future. Economic experts interpret the higher prices of Tekkosha as showing the general favorable reaction to the announcement concerning the increase of the firm's capital.

Closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥134.60; N.Y.K. ¥112.20, its new ¥25.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥157.60, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥85.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Clos.	Mar.	Apr.
First Section			
Fuji Spinning (50)			68.9
Do. new, (25)		39.4	40.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)			158.7
Do. new (25)	102.0	102.9	
Teikoku Rayon (50)			106.1
Do. new (37½)		95.5	95.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)		35.0	35.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)		77.8	78.3
Electro-chemical (50)		61.4	61.0
Ensuiko Sugar (50)			64.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)			112.5
Do. new (37½)		95.9	96.4
O. S. K. (50)		101.4	
Do. ned (37½)		86.0	86.8
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)			83.5
Do. new (25)		54.8	55.8
Uraga Dock (50)		88.6	89.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)		113.5	
Hitachi Works (50)			74.9
Steel Tube (50)			77.8
Third Section			
Japan Fat (50)		63.9	64.0
Japan Soda (25)			31.3
Karafuto Oil (50)		52.4	53.0
Japan Oil (50)		82.1	82.3

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.45	106.45	106.45	106.45
Second 5%	106.40	106.50	106.40	106.40
First 5%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.0	134.8	134.0	134.6
N. Y. K., old	110.4	111.2	110.4	111.2
N. R. K., new	94.8	95.3	94.8	95.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	157.4	157.6	157.2	157.6
Do. new	101.8	102.6	101.3	102.5
Teikoku Rayon, n.	98.5	96.1	95.2	95.9
Osaka Stock, new	74.2	64.4	73.9	74.4
S. M. Railway	70.4	70.4	70.2	70.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.1
Hitachi Works	76.0	76.7	76.0	76.1
Japan Steel Tube	76.5	76.7	76.4	76.7
Japan Oil	80.9	81.3	80.9	81.1
Japan Mining	61.9	62.2	61.9	62.2
Manchuria Ind	58.1	58.2	58.1	58.4

Bank of Japan Accounts

February 28
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,248,309
Over Issues	548,309
Deposits	534,913
Loans	617,444

FIBER INDUSTRY PLAN ADOPTED BY MAKERS

Four Principles Drawn Up For Intensive Rayon Production

A unanimous approbation was given the draft plan for a thoroughgoing reorganization of the rayon and staple fiber industry placed before the general meeting of the Japan Rayon Producers Association and the Japan Staple Fiber Manufacturers Federation held at the Dai-Ichi Hotel, Tokyo, on Friday. This final plan is the fruit of studies conducted by directors of the two organizations extending over two years. Upon its materialization in the middle of March, the industry will be conducting a thoroughgoing concentrative production, which will be something new in the annals of the industry, says the Chugai.

Four broad principles are laid out in the plan, namely, (1) consolidation of plants, (2) concentrative production, (3) abandonment of useless equipment, and (4) allocation of production quotas.

Efficiency-Policy the Aim

The aim to facilitate production on the basis of 'efficiency-policy' is to remain the ruling principle for bringing about consolidation of companies. Moreover, for the consolidation, any one of the three means may be adopted, namely, merger of companies, transference of equipment from one company to another, or formation of blocs. Attention is called, in the last case, to provide measures for allowing each company constituting blocs to retain their individuality. The Commerce and Industry Ministry, when occasion calls, may make suggestions to industrialists assisting in their consolidation. The approval of the Ministry also will be essential before industrialists seek formation or disorganization of a bloc.

With regard to the designation of equipment for operations or for non-operation the aim for rationalized concentrative operation shall be the standing rule. Current daily production capacity of the two industries of Japan are given at 1,200 kilotons for staple fiber and 750 kilotons for rayon, which will respectively be curtailed to 750 kilotons for staple fiber and 450 kilotons for rayon, assigning the remaining capacity for sealing, to be kept inactive for the time being.

Will Share Losses

Moreover, a part of the equipment set aside for inactivity having the least utility may be abandoned altogether. In this matter the two federations shall take pains to seek equalization of loss by various consolidated bodies caused by the abandonment of part of their equipment.

Allocation of production quotas and assignation of percentage of equipment for operation should be decided at the earliest convenience upon deliberation between consolidated bodies to see that fair equation is maintained among them. Adoption of pooling-account system is suggested as a means for adjusting profit among various bodies following the establishment of the new structure.

Bill Clearings

February 28
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	401,468	164,792
Balance	51,600	24,651

The Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
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SINKING BY AXIS SUBS DISRUPTING CONVOYS

Pan-American Countries Not Able to Supply Enough Warcraft

On account of the frequent sinking of ships of Pan-American countries as a result of attacks by Axis Power submarines, the enforcement of the convoy system is proving extremely difficult on Pan-American sea routes, reports Domei's Buenos Aires dispatch dated February 26, quoting the Argentine naval quarters.

It is difficult to realize the enforcement of the convoy system on the Pan-American sea routes, states the Argentine naval quarters, for the United States Navy has no surplus strength to spare for the purpose and South American countries, too, have not sufficient naval strength.

Refuting the doubt expressed in some quarters as to why the convoy system is not adopted by the United States and other Pan-American countries in American neutral waters extending 300 nautical miles, these quarters state, the enforcement of the convoy system is not so simple and easy as is imagined, for technical reasons.

For the effective enforcement of the system, more than 10 ships of the same speed must be gathered to form a group of transports, continues the same quarters, and moreover, specially simplified code books must be printed for the use of captains of transports.

Warcraft Lacking

It is needless to exaggerate the fact that due to the technical difficulties, a considerable period of time is required for the preparation of the carrying out of the convoy system, points out the same quarters.

Hindrances lie also as regards the convoying craft, states the Argentine naval quarters, continuing that although four warcraft for convoying 22 merchantmen is an ideal formation the Pan-American countries are not in a position at present to use so many warcraft for convoying transports.

The repetition of the Jarvis Bay disaster is feared by the quarters recalling that the disaster broke out as a result of the enemy warcraft attack effected when only one camouflaged cruiser was convoying 38 transports.

Should the convoy system be enforced, 140 warcraft of various categories would be required by the South American countries, thus forcing these countries, Argentina, Brazil and Chile, to provide five battleships and 10 cruisers against attack on the sea and 100 destroyers and other craft against submarine attacks—at the sacrifice of the defense of these countries, concludes the quarters adding that destroyers held in possession by these countries are all old vessels and accordingly handicapped in efficiency.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.6	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.2	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	102.5	+ .70
Yokohama raw silk forward	153.0	+ .80
Government bond, Kogo		
5s	106.45	+ .05

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Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,250,000

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1942

Manchoukuo's Anniversary

On March 1, 1932, or exactly 10 years today, the state of Manchoukuo formally came into being. It is befitting that the occasion is observed with a proper sense of appreciation there as well as in this country. For the importance of Manchoukuo, which was realized chiefly from the standpoint of defense a decade ago, has grown considerably and today must be seen in its relation to the trade and industry of the whole of East Asia. The scope and character of the enterprises set for Manchoukuo have expanded with the progress of the constructive program on which Japan set out ten years ago.

The period of the past 10 years must stand out in the history of East Asia as one of the most eventful. The military outbreak of September 18, 1931, close to Mukden, led to the creation of Manchoukuo in the following year. Upon its birth Japan assumed responsibility for her development, defense and welfare. This weighty responsibility was found necessary chiefly for the defense and security of Manchoukuo as an integral part of the "life-line" which Japan had determined to defend at all costs.

As an outcome of the so-called China Incident which still continues from July, 1937, Japan assumed responsibility for the construction of a new order over East Asia. When Japan committed herself to this undertaking, its scale and scope embraced Manchoukuo and the portion of China which had been, and was to be occupied by Japanese Forces. Further, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Japan assumed far more extensive responsibility for that area of East Asia which is to form the sphere of co-prosperity, taking in countries lying far to the south. Although this sphere, geographically, still remains to be defined, it is obviously interwoven closely with the change that is going on in other parts of the world. In other words, the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia is to be completed only upon the completion of the new order which our European allies have set out to construct. In this sense, Japan has assumed a world-wide responsibility, and this responsibility is shared by Manchoukuo.

The importance of Manchoukuo, from the standpoint of defense, has grown through the past decade. This point is apt to be under-estimated when the progress of Japanese arms in the southern direction is as rapid and brilliant as it has been. But Japan could never have had a free hand in the south or even in central and southern China unless her position in the north were secure and strong enough. Her unchallengeable position is maintained throughout Manchoukuo, in the first place, by the presence of the Kwantung army, in the second place, by the cooperative effort of the defense forces of Manchoukuo, and, in the third place, by the loyal cooperation furnished by the forty million population of the country.

Much has been talked of the rich material resources of the southern area. In view of the resources that are to pass under Japanese sway or are to cooperate with Japanese interests, the view has already been advanced that Japan's main industrial efforts in the future should be concentrated in the south. Those who subscribe to this view are clearly closing their eyes to the position which Manchoukuo, as a new industrial factor, has come to occupy with regard to Japan and the proposed Co-Prosperity Sphere. Those observers at once over-rate the material value of the southern area and under-rate the importance of Manchoukuo as a new industrial area and a source of raw material supplies.

The industrial importance of Manchoukuo today is chiefly derived from her resources, actual and potential, of power and material requisite to heavy industries. This provides Manchoukuo with a position complementary to the southern area. For, of all resources wanting in the south, those of power are conspicuous by their absence, although the water resources in Sumatra and Celebes may well be harnessed for industrial purposes in process of time.

It means that metallurgical produce in the southern area is almost entirely dependent upon the industrial plants in the north. Taking, for instance, bauxite, which is indispensable for the manufacture of light metal, it is found almost in inexhaustible abundance in Malaya. But the mineral will have to be transported where there is adequate supply of power to run aluminum factories, if it is to be of any industrial value. In the matter of power supply Japan, Manchoukuo, and a limited part of China provide the only possible sources within the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia as it stands. Moreover, Japan's power resources have but little surplus. In this respect as in coal and iron ore Manchoukuo must take a position of increasing importance with the development of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia along industrial lines.

Apart from the significance of the distribution of material resources through East Asia, it is important to note that the southern area is far from rich in man-power or labor resources. Moreover, as it has been the case through history, industrial workmen must be sought in the north. In the circumstances, Japan, Manchoukuo and China will have to be responsible for the manufacturing side of East Asiatic industry, while the southern area will take part in the scheme as a provider of industrial raw material. Manchoukuo, which through centuries remained an agricultural country, is on the threshold to a new career as an industrial country. Through the past decade devoted to new internal construction Manchoukuo, if unintentionally, has been preparing for the ultimate part it is to play in the East Asiatic program whose importance is almost too vast to be measured as yet. This new prospect opens for Manchoukuo as she celebrates her 10th birthday. The auguries are encouraging.

UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL SEE NO RAPPROCHEMENT IN CENTURY

People of Two Democratic Countries on Brink of War; Character Incompatible and Way of Life Differs

By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR

Is it realized that not 50 years ago, Britain and America were on the brink of war—and with no special feelings of regret? That was when the United States charged in like a bull into a little frontier dispute that Britain had with Venezuela. From the attitude then taken up by America, it followed as a logical inference that if Venezuela claimed the whole of British Guiana or the island of Trinidad, Britain could not defend it without asking the leave of the United States. The Marquis of Salisbury saw the absurdity of the pretension, and for the last time boldly threw the "Monroe Doctrine" back in the face of America, maintaining the Law was Law—even in the Western Hemisphere, whether America liked it or not.

Is it realized that, not 80 years ago, Britain and America were on the brink of war, and British troops were poured into Canada, when an American officer violated the British flag, and—like the British in the case of the Asama Maru—took his enemies out of the protection of the steamer Trent?

After Salisbury's Death

Is it realized that, not 100 years ago, Britain and America were on the brink of war, because the American exclusive claim to expand to the Pacific in regions which no one had settled or colonized shut Great Britain out of Oregon? The cry then was "Forty-nine fifty or fight!" Until the very end of the 19th century there was no love lost between Great Britain and the United States. After Lord Salisbury's death, and the advent of the demagogues who have ruled Great Britain since—the Lloyd-Georges, the Asquiths, the Baldwins, the Edward Greys, the Churchills—it suddenly became the cardinal principle of British official policy to cultivate close relations with the United States and to defer to their desires. Britain, rushing into the whirlpool of democracy, no longer distrusted or shrank from the vulgar vociferous Democracy of the United States. The Monroe Doctrine was written into the "Covenant" of the League of Nations, though nobody knew what it meant.

The new alignment met with some nasty jars. The flat refusal of the United States to have anything to do with their President's League of Nations—Monroe Doctrine or no Monroe Doctrine—was one. The revelation of a wide divergence between American and British naval interests, a revelation which proved to be the main outcome of the Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927, was another. America, having a concentrated territory and few naval bases, wanted big cruisers.

Small Cruisers Wanted

Britain, having a scattered empire, wanted many small ones. Each maintained its own point of view, and between them they wrecked the Conference. The American soldiers who arrived in England during the War were not universally loved or appreciated. Then again, the United States had lent money to England, with which to buy American weapons and prosecute the joint campaign against the Germans. When they asked for it back, they were universally stigmatized as "Uncle Shylock."

Evidently the British and American peoples were slow to rush into each other's arms: much slower than suited the financiers and their tools the politicians. This was only what might have been expected. People cannot entertain mutual contempt for each other for a century or two and then immediately fraternize. And it is undeniable that there was a good deal of dislike and contempt in the feelings with which their populations regarded each other. The United States had in the main been colonized by "Dissenters"; by those Puritans who had rendered themselves so obnoxious in England that Charles II was recalled to get rid of their control. George III, in his endeavor to retain these colonies under his scepter, had the British nation solidly at his back. The English people naturally regarded them with aversion as successful rebels.

Theory Accepted

The leaders of the American Revolution, if rebels, were cultivated and even courtly men: Washington, Adams, Marshall and Story, Jefferson and Hamilton had plenty of taste and refinement, and a fine classical tradition. They could cheerfully accept the theory of universal equality in government, because they did not believe in much government at all, and hoped by their Constitution, as far as possible, to eliminate it altogether. (How different from the American of the New Deal and T.V.A.!). But when Andrew Jackson (1829-1837) came to Washington as President in 1829, with his train of rough backwoodsmen, and began the "spoils system," an era was inaugurated of arrogance and frankly low ideals.

Money-making and material expansion and exploitation took the first place in the American public mind. The self-complacent English were not slow to mark this development: they came to despise the "Yankee" as a boastful monument of bad manners and self-sufficient conceit; devoted to mockery, megalomania and mammon. On the other hand the American despised the "Britishers" as antiquated fossils, the slaves of a despotic monarchy, intolerably slow, stilted and ceremonious. Neither side, of course, formed a true judgment. But there was enough of truth in the reports of Dickens, Mrs. Trollope and Mrs. Butler about America, and in the self-complacent reflections of Hawthorne and others concerning England, to keep alive the fancy pictures which each nation had formed of the other. They survive to this day, and still prevent any real affection between them.

Incompatible Character

The British character is based on self-protection: the American on self-assertion: they are fundamentally incompatible. Where the one says, "Get on or get out!" the other says, "Mind your own business!"

Politicians prate about preserving the "way of life" dear to the democracies, as if that were the same on both sides of the Atlantic. It is not. The equalitarian "common school" system of the United States has infinitely more in common with the educational outlook of Japan than it has with the caste schools of England. Daily life in Britain is free from serious crime. In America it is far otherwise: there is a murder every 42 minutes. Women associate in flocks together in America. In England society is mixed. Divorce is rare in Britain; common in America. Japan and America are efficient in business: England is slack and unenterprising. The American is a mixer the English prefer to be alone. So one could go on, showing that in the most intimate and frequent details, the Englishmen's and the American's "way of life" run totally different courses. And the American is standardized: he has the herd psychology, for good or evil. The Englishman on the whole retains the instinct to develop himself and to use his powers in his own way; eccentricity is still his notable characteristic.

Cinema Brings Peoples Together

One agency there is, which is rapidly altering matters in this regard. That is the cinema. And it is bringing the American and British peoples together, not by removing untoward misconceptions, but by the simple process of Americanizing England. The technical perfection of American films has brought America into the very heart of England, with the result that the worst features of the American character—intrusiveness, self-assertiveness, worship of bigness and success, irreverence, haste and noise—have ceased to repel the formerly slow and reserved English. Great Britain has morally become a fiftieth State of the Union: a thing which could never by any possibility be true of Japan.

International finance sees with satisfaction the assimilation of these two peoples whose "way of life" was until now so very different. What financiers and politicians have for long desired to see in vain, the humble cinema is effectively accomplishing. Let us take warning against its insidious power! For it has an attraction and attractiveness will always prevail against advice.

Publications Received

Italy Meets Japan (in English). Publishers, the Italo-Japanese Society, Tokyo. The book contains a series of lectures given by Professor Carlo Formichi, Vice-President of the Italian Royal Academy, during his visit to Japan in 1939, as the third Italo-Japanese Exchange Professor.

Lao Tzu. 604 B.C.

To see small beginnings is clearness of sight.

To rest in weakness is strength.

* * *

He who knows how to plant, shall not have his plant uprooted; he who knows how to hold a thing, shall not have it taken away. Sons and grandsons shall worship at his shrine, which shall endure for generations.

* * *

Knowledge in harmony is called constant. Constant knowledge is called wisdom. Increase of life is called felicity. The mind directing the body is called strength.

* * *

Be square without being angular. Be honest without being mean. Be upright without being punctilious. Be brilliant without being showy.

* * *

Good words shall gain you honor in the market-place, but good deeds shall gain you friends among men.

* * *

To the good I would be good; to the not-good I would also be good in order to make them good.

* * *

With the faithful I would keep faith; with the unfaithful I would also keep faith, in order that they may become faithful.

* * *

Even if a man is bad, how can it be right to cast him off?

* * *

Requite injury with kindness.

* * *

The difficult things of this world must once have been easy; the great things of this world must once have been small. Set about difficult things while they are still easy; do great things while they are still small.

* * *

The Sage never affects to do anything great, and therefore he is able to achieve his great results.

* * *

He who always thinks things easy, is sure to find them difficult. Therefore the Sage ever anticipates difficulties, and thus it is he never encounters them.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS MOST POPULAR RESORTS

Curative Value Enormous Both For Health and Fatigue

Tourist & Travel News

Nowhere in the world is a better and more extensive use made of hot springs than in Japan, where one not infrequently hears the phrase "take the baths" or rather its Japanese equivalent. From olden times the Japanese have been in the habit of visiting hot-spring resorts, which the country has in abundance, for recreation as well as for recuperation.

It is hardly necessary to say that today, when the country is sedulously carrying on the War of Greater East Asia, few Japanese people have the desire to go in for pleasure bathing at thermal spring resorts. Yet they occasionally take a hot-spring bath for their health for they know full well from experience that nothing is more beneficial for relieving fatigue, or for recuperation.

Since the beginning of the China Affair our wounded soldiers have been treated efficaciously at sanatoriums provided with hot-spring waters. Visitors from regions nearer to the equator—for the chances are that before long quite a number of people will come to these shores from hot climes, since Japan is at pains to construct a co-existence and Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia—may say, frightened at the thought of being boiled alive:

Climate Suited for Bathing

"No thanks for hot baths,—we have had enough of hot sun-baths and sunburn." If so, they are feeling uncalled-for anxiety. Japan has a mild climate; that is, except in midsummer, the climate of the country is peculiarly suited for hot-spring bathing. So, once they immerse themselves in a tastefully built thermal spring pool at a hotel, they will no doubt find it is heaven!

This country deserves to be called the land of hot springs. In Japan Proper there are something like 1,000 mineral springs, most of which are thermal ones. This is easily inferred from the prevalence of volcanoes, mostly dormant, in the land. Many of Japan's hot-spring resorts are situated in picturesque surroundings. Some are on mountainsides looking out over extensive plains or the blue waters of the sea, others near the shores of the sea or a lake, and yet others on the banks of streams well known for their charming gorge scenery.

Chief among the celebrated spas in Japan are Unzen and Beppu in Kyushu, Noboribetsu in Hokkaido, and Atami, Hakone and Nikko in Honshu, the mainland. Atami, Hakone and Nikko spas are within a three hours' journey of Tokyo and have excellent hotel accommodations to offer. Most of the popular skiing grounds have hotels or inns provided with hot-spring baths in which the skiers can relieve their fatigue after strenuous exercise.

Curative Value

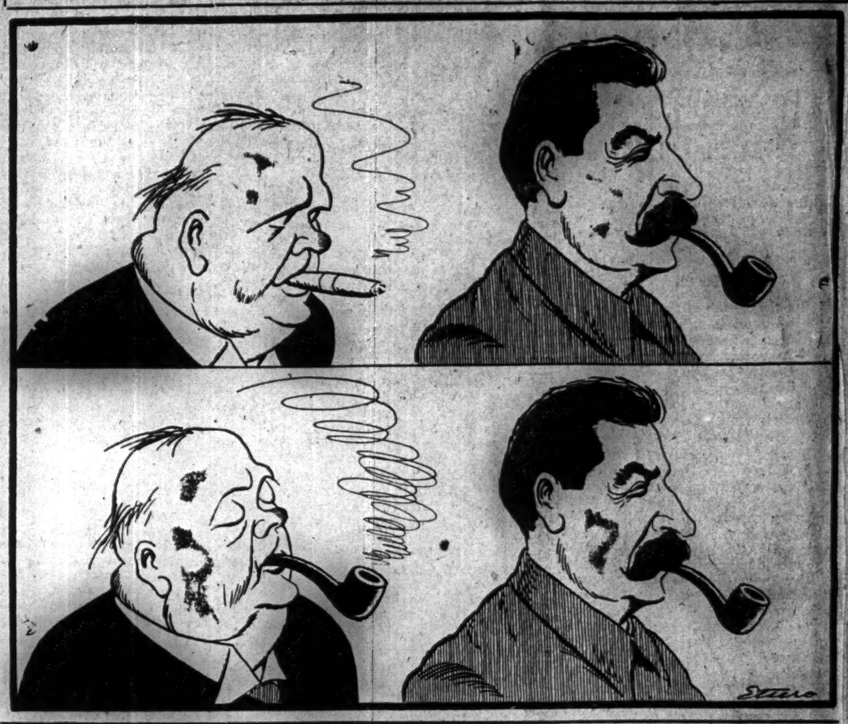
As already has been said, hot springs are visited as a rule for their curative value. Spa treatment includes the drinking of mineral water, the use of hot baths and natural vapor baths and various kinds of mud and sand used for hot applications. In Japan the custom of drinking thermal spring water for medical purposes is a comparatively recent development. The chemical composition of a mineral spring is very small in quantity but none the less it has healing qualities of no mean order. Sulphur, iron sulphate and salt are the chief minerals found in Japanese hot springs. Sulphur springs are said to be particularly efficacious for skin diseases. The higher the temperature of the waters, the more effective they seem. When inhaled, the vapor of a sulphur spring is beneficial in chronic bronchial catarrh.

Iron springs are good for anemia and salt springs for chronic catarrh of the stomach. But as is clearly shown in most hot-spring bathrooms, there is no thermal water which is not beneficial for at least half a dozen diseases. The curative virtues of mineral springs are due largely to the radio-active compounds they contain. Whereas most of the so-called radio-active springs in the world are cold, the waters of Misasa Spa in Japan are hot and are said to contain a larger amount of radium emanation than any other springs of a similar character found in the world, with the exception of Gastein Spa. A radio-active spring properly so called has the virtue of lowering blood pressure.

Mention may be made of the Hot-spring Cure Institute founded in 1931—the first institute of its kind in Japan. This institute is attached to the Kyushu Imperial University and is located about one and a half miles northwest of Beppu, the Karlsbad of Japan. It has for its object the scientific study of the curative properties of mineral spring waters and the clinical

(Continued on Page 4)

A Pipe's Temptation



TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Transylvania

LA TRANSYLVANIE Ouvrage publie par l'institut d'histoire nationale de Cluj. Academie Rumaine. Bucarest. 857 pages with maps and pictures.

Rumania is one of the European countries in which new horizons of life have been opened up since the culmination of the first World War regarding the principle of nationality which began to be applied in the 19th century to the political organization of the world. Situated at the mouth of the Danube on the borders of the Central Balkans and Eastern Europe, modern Rumania appears to be the political creation of an ancient native people with an indigenous racial stock established in the land long before the dawn of history. With that rich store of history behind it and with the knowledge of achievements which have made the country as a European State important by especially favorable economic conditions, Rumania must be regarded as a country with a prosperous future, stirred up by invigorating youthful energies. This is the only conclusion an objective and impartial observer can make.

If Rumania is like a fortress built by nature to guard the route of the Danube, then the heart of the citadel is the high plateau of Transylvania surrounded on all sides by mountains which has nurtured and sheltered the Rumanian people through the centuries. This is the fundamental idea we can find in a rather voluminous but nevertheless attractive publication made by the famous Academy of Science of Rumania with the purpose of introducing interested foreigners to the history and culture of the former principality which represents the homeland of the Rumanian people.

Peace Threatened

Scholars of international reputation who based their data upon source-materials hitherto unpublished in any great measure are inquiring into the peculiar history of Transylvania beginning with the early period of classical antiquity, where the Greeks set up commercial establishments with the Thracians who inhabited the whole of Southeastern Europe. This people, later called the Geto-Dacians, who possessed considerable mineral wealth in gold, came to threaten the peace of the Roman Empire, thereby causing a series of wars which resulted in the Roman conquest under Emperor Trajan.

One of the most interesting contributions to the work written by Professor Sextil Puscariu, deals with the age-old and, as it seems, hitherto uncontested theory of the science of language, that the native population of Transylvania, although distinguished by its own highly developed culture and language, adopted and thereafter preserved the Latin language during the relatively short period between 106 and 273 A.D. of the Roman domination. But we would not at all be astonished to learn that the remarkable resemblance of the old Latin and the modern Rumanian languages have probably another historic background which would

(Continued on Page 4)

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ARU ONNA
(A Certain Woman)
1919

By TAKEO (TAKERO) ARISHIMA

Part II

As seen from the first point of view, yoko defies the status and conditions in which she finds herself as a woman and strives to the utmost degree to live in accordance with her ego, her personality, her individuality; and for this reason she is attacked by the newspapers, frowned upon by her relatives and friends, and driven inevitably into a state of isolation. Her first husband, who is no more than a selfish little tyrant, as well as numerous other men who try to deal with her only by dominating her and restricting her liberties, are indeed her foes, nowise her friends. Her mother Oyasa prizes a woman's dignity as much to resent her husband's misconduct, yet shows no regard for her daughter as an independent human being, but rather considers her partly as personal property, suffering no pangs of conscience in using her to suit her own convenience and expediency. She, too, insofar as Yoko is concerned, is virtually of the same sort as the men.

The Yoko who is depicted from the second point of view plunges of her own accord into the society of men who put a domineering and restraining hand upon her. Drawn to Kurachi's magnificent physique, she is overwhelmingly fascinated by his superb "male strength," and casts aside ego, her individuality—in fact everything. What is more, she here feels "an absolute happiness, such as she had never been able to experience before." As a result, she discards her attitude of living vigorously in accordance with her individuality, marches straight into the pitfall of the lot of her sex, is exhausted by her efforts to "hold a man through sexual allurements," and ends in the collapse of both her body and mind.

Dual Tragedy

This dual tragedy, arising from patently contradictory motives, appears in the case of Aru Onna to have been linked together, without conscious design, by Yoko's desperate and rebellious attitude of living. Nevertheless, as the quotation from the author's letter makes clear, this attitude is not, in reality, made to serve as a particularly important function in that respect. Rather, all the considerations here involved are regarded as something which is inevitable to a woman, and hence—far from having anything to do with the question of whether or not they constitute a link—an integral part of her life.

Thus, the present work is invested with an outlook which might even, at times, suggest some such simple motif, bordering on preachment, as: "It is inevitable that a woman who persists in living in accordance with her individuality shall be doomed to such a consequence." The heroine, while demanding the emancipation of her ego, her personality, goes straight to an all but predetermined, tragic ruin after all. Almost nowhere is there indicated any effort, or agony, in seizing rightly upon a course for developing her individuality in a realistic fashion. This is the result of the author not having worked out any of his thoughts with thoroughness, and this in turn is a reflex of the socio-historical reality in which, while some thought is given to the value of personality and individuality, not much consideration is given to the woman's aims of life other than that in respect to her relations with men in the sexual sense.

Above all, it is an immediate reflex of the fact that the author himself, or the heroine, is a member of the peerage—or at least of the upper class close to the aristocracy—to whom livelihood was no great concern. At all events, as a consequence of these things the conflict of strange contradictions takes place in the background of this work. Since the author after all regards individuality as the ultimate basis of human living, he shows, naturally enough, a boundless love for the heroine and vigorously denounces the society in which his heroine, who ought really to be loved, meets with a really tragic fate. This fervor fills the work with a sense of emotional fury and excitement which perhaps is slightly over-emphasized. Yet, inasmuch as in other respects he regards her tragedy as an unavoidable destiny, the background of the work is apt to reverberate with a hopeless sense of nihilism, and to that extent its passionate quality stands out a bit in a relief, giving the impression of an aimless sort of concentration which is merely one of emphasis, rather than of compelling force.

Therefore, despite the fact that it seethes with the violent passion of the idealist, this work cannot be said to possess the tremendous power of idealism. Only, the author's exploring this sort of world and at any rate grasping the kind of problems here presented, together with his devotion to the heroine—or to the cause of woman-kind of which she is a symbol—which is so deep that it would not have done otherwise than to have championed these problems, is certainly estimable.

Possesses Charm

As for the work itself, that part in the first half where he writes how the insistence upon individuality meets with unjust oppression, is a pretty solid description, weaving together, as it does, the past and the present into a compact pattern. But the latter half, from that part where the relation between the heroine and Kurachi settles down to an even tenor and the second tragedy begins, is composed in a comparatively simple manner, consisting merely of a very smooth unravelling of incidents as they roll along from ruin to destruction and interspersed with exceeding'y frank descriptions of the heroine's dissipations which occur in the course of this drama. The tense, vigorous prose and the colorful, brilliant presentment throughout the two volumes may be said to possess a good measure of the charm characteristic of the works of this country.

* * *

The author, Takeo (Takero) Arishima, was born on March 4, 1878, in the city of Tokyo, and committed suicide in his villa at Karuizawa on June 9, 1923. Making his start primarily as an author of the Shirakaba school, his ideological position, as became a writer of this clique, consisted of a thoroughgoing individualism and in setting a high value on individuality. On the one hand, he was revered as a true gentleman with an amiable disposition and a strong moral bent, was regarded as a representative writer dealing with such themes as neighborly love and humanitarianism, and was called Ai no Hito, literally, man of love.

But as it has been made more or less manifest in Aru Onna, he had foreseen though vaguely that nihilism lay ahead of the out-and-out individualism in which he believed, and it became strikingly evident that in trying to surmount this contradiction in himself he seemed rather to have become ardently and exclusively preoccupied—though of course not consciously—with theories. His work, invested with this underlying passion and presented as it was in a prose rendered lavish and brilliant through the absorption and assimilation of European contexts, was acknowledged as bearing a Continental impress rare in the literary annals of this country. But in the end he himself, because of this contradiction, could not attain a state of peaceful living in the mental (ideological) sense. In later years he leaned toward a fairly keen socialistic consciousness, assigning his later years he leaned toward a fairly ing his home and property and living in a rented house, and contributing expense funds to the labor movement.

The following stories and plays may be mentioned as constituting his representative works: Meiro (The Labyrinth), 1915-16; Sengen (Decl... 1915; Jikken-Shitsu (The Le... fierce 1917; Shi to Sono Zengo ...

(Continued on Page ...

Gems of Truth

The most original authors are not so because they advance what is new, but because they put what they have to say as if it had never been said before.—Goethe

* * *

Every author in some degree portrays himself in his works, even if it be against his will.—Goethe

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Nothing is so easy as to deceive one's self; for what we wish, that we readily believe.—Demosthenes

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Orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is another man's doxy.—Bp. Warburton

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Chose always the way that seems the best, however rough it may be; custom will soon render it easy and agreeable.—Pythagoras

Of Things Japanese

UNEQUALLED TEA PARTY

By MOCK JOYA

There have been magnificent tea parties all over the world, but none has yet succeeded in coming near the great tea party given by Toyotomi Hideyoshi in 1587. In its magnitude, and also in the variety of people who attended the party, as well as the elaborate manner in which it was held, Hideyoshi's tea party will probably never see its equal.

Toward the end of September, 1587, Kyoto, Nara, Osaka, Sakai and other neighboring towns were placaded with announcements of the tea party at Kitano, Kyoto, which was to be held on November 1, more than a month later. To this party Hideyoshi invited all lovers of tea and the tea ceremony, whether rich or poor, officials or farmers. Further, the notices announced that all treasures and objects of arts collected by Hideyoshi would be exhibited at the party.

The tea party of that time was not like the modern party, nor was it a party to partake of cups of tea served by servants. The tea party was one where each participant exhibited his own skill in tea making and serving. Consequently every participant had to bring all necessary utensils for serving tea.

The great plain of Kitano, noted for big pine trees, was selected as the site of the tea party, and a space of six square miles was reserved. Upon this spacious ground, 360 people who came to the party given by Hideyoshi set up their individual tea houses. Every one selected the most picturesque and convenient spot, some built magnificent pavilions, some planted huge umbrellas; some built bamboo houses of the simplest form; some brought portable tea houses. They brought their valuable tea kettles, bowls, tea spoons as well as various decorations and pictures to adorn their temporary tea houses.

Each went to other tea houses to taste the tea there, to note their skill and to appreciate their artistic utensils. It was certainly a grand tea party that has never since been equalled.